

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No. 2,625.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 1,004.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

We do not like to see a Party Banner raised so long as hostile Rebels, under a strange flag, are staining the soil of free Pennsylvania with the blood of her sons! Therefore, ours is withheld for a time.

The proposed Amendments to the Constitution appear in to-day's paper. No "Democratic" State or County Convention has yet endorsed them, but the Unionists of Union county have. We sustain them because we deem them just and expedient.

Quite Impartial.

Hon. GEORGE H. BUCHER, of Hetogtown, Cumberland county, is an independent and respected farmer, of much intelligence. Unfortunately, he is so wedded to the name of "Democracy," that he fails to see the principle is ignored by the party that claims the title. Accordingly, while a professed friend of the Union and of "free speech," he was the first Senator who last winter voted (with all his party save one) against granting the Senate Chamber for those distinguished Union Democrats—Gov. Andrew Johnson and Ex-Gov. J. A. Wright—to speak in. The New York Times correspondent states that when the Rebels were last coming towards Harrisburg, he, like most of the party, spoke of the marauders as *gentlemen*, "who would not touch private property," &c. When they reached his premises, he told them he was no "Abolitionist," that Abraham Lincoln's rule was abominable, that they had constitutional rights—in a word, Mr. Bucher talked just like a Copperhead! When he had concluded, the Confederates expressed their gratification in meeting so good and flourishing a friend, and politely requested him to donate them his horses, some cattle, the flour, and grain in his mill—in short, so plausible their manner was, and so forcible their necessity, that he was pretty well "cleaned out" ere they tore themselves from his embrace!

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS fared little better, but there was no "lore lost" in his case. They destroyed his superior furnace property, near Gettysburg, valued by some as high as \$100,000.

So the Rebels (like Death and the Tax gatherer) are no respecters of our policies. But most of them do say they regard the Abolitionists—the open friends and supporters of their country's lawful rulers—more than they do those who oppose and traduce the very Government which protects them!

4th of July Triumphs.

For a hearty celebration of Saturday last by our loyal people, while the Stars and Stripes were polluting our soil and threatening Independence Hall, would have been as impossible as a cheerful song of Zion from a captive Jew with his harp hung up in the alien land of Babylon.

But it was a great day for the Union. July 4, 1863, the hitherto unconquered Main Rebel Army, under their ablest General, after a three days' engagement with the Union Army of the Potomac—the Rebels, fairly defeated, turned, and began a retreat towards Virginia.

The same day, Vicksburg surrendered, unconditionally, with 20,000 men. The same day, at Helena, Ark., 8,000 Rebels, under Holmes, Price and Naran-duke, attacked Prentiss with 4,000 men and a gunboat. Prentiss was all ready, and repulsed them handsomely, losing but 100 men, while the Rebels lost 1500, one brigade of 940 Rebels being captured by the Union force.

Surely it was "a good old 4th" after all. THE FRENCH SPIRIT OF THE REBELS.—The following article, taken from the *Chattanooga [Tenn.] Rebel*, conveys a vivid picture of the spirit which incited to and has nourished by the Slaveholders' Rebellion. It also points to what might reasonably be expected from the success of the unholy contest:

"What do we hope for? do you ask. Not for peace more than revenge upon a ruthless, heartless, cruel enemy. We hope, and hope it earnestly, to live long enough, if no longer, to see our cavalry sweeping through every city, village and hamlet of the Yankees. To see their women begging protection as ours have pleaded with tearful eyes to fly to the arms of our men, to be protected from their brutal soldiery. To see the plow torn from the hands of their farmers and broken to pieces—their fowls laid waste and their homes in flames."

BE CAREFUL.—To show the importance of making full directions on the outside of letters and papers put in the mail, we mention that there are in the Union—

22 Miltons, 18 Chesters, 17 Trentons, 12 Wilmingtons, 9 Lewistowns, 7 Williamsports, 8 Lewisburgs, 7 Philadelphias, &c. &c. The name of the State should in all cases be added, and the County in very many. Thus *Lewisburg* is in York county, *Lewisburg* in Union county, and *Lewisburg* in Meigs county, Penn'a—but by failing to put on the County letters or papers often get mislaid to those offices.

Mr. Jas. S. Bell, Charles Bandy, and Capt. Douglas are among the wounded at Gettysburg who have returned home. Thomas Chamberlin is expected shortly.

The Attack upon Carlisle.

Capt. Shorkley, Co. D, 28th P.M., was in Camp Smith, near Carlisle, 31 inst., to march on the 4th without rations. They stood the hot weather and long marches pretty well. He speaks highly of the military skill of Colonels Chamberlin and M'Cleery, and of the very efficient aid of Sergeants Murray and Metz. The 28th belongs to Col. Bribbin's brigade of five regiments N.Y. and Penn'a men, in Gen. Smith's division. On the 1st, they broke camp at the fortifications near Harrisburg, were handsomely refreshed by the people at New Kingston, rested in the woods two hours, and reached Carlisle (18 miles) at 7—just in time to keep the borough from being re-occupied by the Rebels. Capt. Shorkley says:

"A very tired brigade of soldiers, we stacked our arms preparatory to taking refreshments in Market Square. Hardly had we unslung our knapsacks, when the cry came, 'The Rebels are coming!' Sure enough, we saw a large force of artillery and cavalry on the street where we were, unlimbering their cannon. Knapsacks and blankets were dropped and our guns seized, when a shell came whizzing, and burst in the square near us. We first fell back to the sidewalk, when Chamberlin took part of our Reg. down a street to the left, and M'Cleery took us to the right. We entered houses and picketed the windows, preparatory to a cavalry charge. Lt. Bates with men on one side of the street, and Lt. Kelly with men on the other, four men occupying each window, two at a time. The orders carried out, I lay down to take it as cool as I could. The women ran about frantically, and left, giving me the key. About 10 o'clock the firing ceased, when the streets were barricaded by cutting down trees, piling up rails, &c. The Rebel artillery was well aimed, taking off a finger from one of our gunners, who fired but four times, yet stood to their posts. It was a busy night. Part of one of our regiments moved out and got a position to pick off some of the Rebels, which they did off-uttally, as a captured citizen saw them bury 13 early Thursday morning, and saw also 20 others wounded."

As to the flag of truce, &c., an old man who the Rebels took and kept in custody and used his house as their headquarters, gave information as follows:

The Rebel Generals Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and Jenkins, were there Wednesday with 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry and 6 pieces of artillery. Gen. Lee asked the bearer of the flag of truce what he saw and heard. He said he found cannon at every street running from the Square, infantry in line of battle on every street, and houses filled with sharpshooters; also that Gen. Smith replied they might commence shelling in three minutes, but he would protect the women and children, and not surrender as long as there was a drop of blood to defend it. Stuart then ordered the six pieces to fire, which they did until 10 o'clock, when they ceased. At 2 o'clock Thursday morning, the Rebels sent two shells as a parting salute, and moved off with their forces.

Thursday morning, our men moved out upon a hill with artillery in position on the Baltimore pike, ready for action. It was the first day of rest the 28th had.

Mr. Cook gave out at Carlisle. The remainder of Capt. Jones' Company was last heard from at Shippensburg on provost-marshal duty. Shorkley wrote, 6th inst., they were at the Pinegrove Furnace, about a day's march S. E. from Carlisle, guarding the mountain passes with the Brigade to which they are attached.

Gen. GEORGE GORDON MEADE is a grandson of the senior of the firm of Meade & Fitzsimmons, Philad. merchants who made the (then) princely advance of \$10,000 to the U. S. during the dark days of the Revolution. George was born during the temporary residence of his parents, in 1815, in Spain—so that nobody need be afraid that he can (under the Constitution) ever be President, and binder him therefore. Philadelphia is his family home. He was educated at West Point, and served with honor in Mexico and elsewhere.

Our main army has now had seven Generals—Scott, McDowell, M'Clellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade. Let us hope we have "the right man at last," but not spoil him by overpraise or repose too much on any arm of flesh.

MEET ANDREW GREGG TICKET.

Among the graduates of the University, at Lewisburg, last August, was A. G. Tucker, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow." He immediately enlisted with Co. E. 142d P. V., and had well endured a soldier's life. On Wednesday, at Gettysburg, he acted as Adjutant of the Regiment, when, although wounded in the arm, he refused to quit the field, but cheered on the men until he was prostrated by wounds in the breast and one leg. He lingered until Sunday morning, when, at the early age of 19 years, he expired, and was buried, by the side of his Colonel (Cummings) near the S. E. corner of the Ladies' Seminary.

ORD. SERG. ELIAS S. WEIDENSAUL. This patriotic youth, a son of Adam J. Weidensaul of Lewisburg, is also reported as having been killed, the same day, and is buried near Gettysburg.

The water is again in the Canal at Harrisburg, and the freight business resumed on the Penn'a Central Railway.

Master Roll of the Union County Guards.

Captain—CHARLES D. ROUSH.
1st. Lieut.—William T. Hayes.
2d Lieut.—Simon W. Burg.

SERGEANTS.

Orderly—Abraham Black.
1 C. W. Weisz. 3 M. E. Zechman
2 D. H. Seebold. 4 Wm. Drescher

CORPORALS.

1 Gideon Cornelius 3 David Schaffer
2 R. F. Fees. 4 Charles Lloyd

Musicians—G. W. Rathfan, L. Spangler.

PRIVATE.

Bender Levi. Moss Collins.
Beaver Levi. Passmore Jason D.
Burkholder Lewis. Sprocht Jonathan
Buchmiller Charles. Seebold Edward
Boob Jacob S. Seebold Calvin
Coulter John. Seebold George E.
Dewler Jacob. Schaffer Solomon
Dewler William. Shell John
Erdley James. Sholly Henry
Hans Charles E. Stokes Henry A.
King Isaac. Sylvester John
Klockner George. Spangler George
Kier John. Strong John L.
Loth Thomas S. Smith W. Scott
Long William. Willard Philip
Long Samuel. Weirick Joseph
Leisinger John. Wetzel Jonathan
Mowry John.
Mitchel Seth.

Messrs. Smith and Young will go down Monday morning, with any recruits that may offer for the above Company.

The Fall of Vicksburg.

Is the greatest event of the War. In an intercepted despatch from Davis to Lee, it was styled the *vital point*. It separates the Confederacy by a great River which the mighty West will keep open and free. It will release Grant's victorious legions to finish up Port Hudson, and turn East or West to reduce point after point, until every Rebel rag trails in the dust.

The calm confidence with which our Government has moved for the downfall of this vanquished Gibraltar, proves the inherent strength of our nation. In May of 1862—one year and two months ago—Com. Farragut demanded the surrender of Vicksburg, which baffled several of our best Navies and Armies. But the Union pluck, perseverance, and power, were not to be foiled—and proud Vicksburg is ours.

LIEUT. DANIEL BOWER died, 21st ult., at the house of his brother Jesse, in Nippenose Valley, and was buried with military honors at Collinsville, aged 31 yrs, 1 mo and 27 days. He never recovered from his wound at Chancellorville, and leaves an interesting young family to the good offices of a people for whose highest welfare he had an earnest, abiding interest during an active, chequered life.

Several of our citizens have been to visit the battle field at Gettysburg. The little town is crowded, and odious with decaying bodies and the marks of battle. Our wounded at first lacked aid and supplies, but nurses and doctors were pouring in by the score, and supplies by the ton. Visitors are impressed to bury horses and aid generally.

Accidents in Williamsport—George W. Youngman Eq. was thrown by a runaway horse, breaking Mr. Y's leg and seriously bruising an arm and his head. Lizzie, aged about 3 years, daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Kelly, fell into a tub of hot water, and died within 24 hours. Buried in Lewisburg, yesterday.

There was never better fighting than by the Union troops at Gettysburg last week. The two Union county companies fought like heroes, stood the brunt of the battle, and suffered much. Our Bucktails had not been under heavy fire, before, and lost most.

Letters detained in Lewisburg P.O. for pre-payment of postage: Jeremiah Shaffer, Aquia Creek, Va. B. Smith, Winchester, Va. John A. Erick, York, Pa. S. S. Smith, Grover, Pa. Trudell, York, Pa.

Supplies for the Sanitary Commission may be left at Kremer & Co's store.

Lieut. Kepler's squad we learn is attached to Col. Jennings' regiment.

The Lewisburg Academy will be re-opened Monday, July 13.

We have not yet received the roll of Forrest's Company.

Vicksburg, ours.—This long prophesied event was realized on the 4th of July. It might have been accomplished earlier, by an assault, but the loss of life would have been great. On the 3d, Pemberton offered to surrender if allowed to march out with his men, but the gallant Grant said it must be unconditional—and so it was. The jovial Union boys "kept the 4th" in Vicksburg. The place was in an awful condition, the people suffering from starvation, and the 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers in poor plight. Grant paroled them as Old Zack said of the Mexican greasers, he "had rather fight than feed them."

WASHINGTON, July 4, 10 A. M. The President announces to the country, that news from the army of the Potomac, up to 10 P. M. of the 3d, is such as to cover that army with the highest honor, to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and for this he especially desires that on this day, He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and revered with profound gratitude.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.

CAMP NEAR SNYDER'S BLUFFS, }
JUNE 18, 1863.

We were landed at Young's Point, which is the place where the Mississippi makes its bend towards Vicksburg. We remained there during the day. The ground is low and flat, and bears the marks of being flooded. It was so when Gen. Grant's army lay here. Just here is the mouth of the famous canal. It is, I should suppose, some six feet deep from the level of the ground, and hardly wider at the bottom, the ground throws out making the banks higher. It was supposed, that, a course being opened, the water rushing through would make it wider. But the ground is of a sticky clay, not the sandy alluvium where the waters usually blurt their way and make for themselves a new channel. This ditch and the row of new made graves along the levee, attest the stay of the army. It seems to me wonderful what a queer people we are. We give credence to any seemingly possible scheme, trust more to a thing that seems impossible, just because we have accomplished wonders like the telegraph. The idea of humbug never enters the head until it is demonstrated; then we coolly acknowledge that it is a humbug, and go it again at something else. I could not help admiring the cool sang-froid with which these western people speak of Grant's canal, as a thing to keep the soldiers employed and satisfy the people, at a time when nothing could be done.

We marched across the point to the lower landing, below Vicksburg, crossing in our way the levee and railroad embankment. The levee is a bank, raised back some distance from the natural or usual bank of the river, to restrain the overflow of the river. It is a bank like the railroad bank over at the station at Lewisburg. The road across the point was part corduroy and part plank, and was a terrible trial to our horses and artillery. One brigade (ours) was taken down to Warrenton on some transports, and we had scarcely landed, and had pitched our shelters, when the order came to return. We returned, and pitched our shelters again, when we were ordered to return to the upper landing where we first landed. It was dark then—the corduroy, loose plank, stumps, and mud-holes, made it a trying time for the infantry—but swearing was unnecessary, as the artillery did enough of that for the whole division. The journey was very satisfactory to us, as we had an opportunity of seeing the town and fortifications, above and below, so that our view was complete of the front. Now, if they march us 'round down behind, we will have had a regular excursion of it—with this difference—return tickets for all not assured. It bids fair to be so.

We embarked on the next morning on transports, and brought us to the Yazoo, landing us at Snyder's Bluffs, which are two to three miles this side of Hayne's Bluffs, and are a continuation of the line of hills on which Vicksburg is built. Now we have marched around by the western base of these hills some three miles inland and are encamped. We have a fine, breezy place, and good water from springs in the largest oak tree I ever saw.

We continue to stumble on acquaintances. The first man I met, was Levi Reber, son of Col. Sam'l Reber, who used to keep what is now Beech's Hotel. Levi had four brothers in the army. Many, who heard there was a Penn'a Reg't here, came over and proclaimed themselves. An officer of the 34th Iowa introduced himself to me, when a boy, lived at James Straw-bridge's, in Lewisburg. His name was Waters, and he questioned me about all the little boys, now grown men, at home. I began to feel my age again. Lt. Foster met a cousin of his, in Capt. Davis' company, both from Centre county. I met a cousin, and heard of many acquaintances straggled around among these hills. There was a Lt. Kleckner, son of Mr. Kleckner above Millburg, who studied medicine here, came and staid with us a night and gave us all the news about Vicksburg.

We scarcely hear the guns from this place, but over at Young's point there was a continual roar. We were at a safe distance, with unobstructed view. They have here, on the Mississippi, what they call the Marine Brigade, which have common steamboats, heavily planked on the sides, sufficiently so as to be proof against musketry. They have a certain proportion of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, on board of each boat, and have flying launches by which they can rapidly disembark the whole on to the shore, and were intended to operate against the guerrillas, that fire on the boats. The guerrillas have a battery which has been an especial sort of annoyance to our transports, appearing at unexpected places on the shore and firing their broadsides. This contrivance of the marine brigade was designed to operate against these parties. But it has been like the Vicksburg canal, and the expedition up Deer creek. The officer (I don't know his name) that got it up, was allowed to recruit the brigades from the hospitals of convalescents—a bad thing to start with. The greater proportion of those hangers on of convalescent camps, are what they call in the army, "schuster-ers." Then the horses are cramped by standing on board and want of exercise, and when you get them out, stumble and tumble with the slightest roughness in the ground. Horses must be accustomed to campaigning, as well as men. The men kept on board without exercise and training, are not capable of the extreme exertion that such exigencies require. So the whole thing has been a complete failure, although the idea looks plausible.

From passengers &c. we have reports of the following casualties at Gettysburg—(corrected up to Friday morning):

In Evans' (formerly Morrill's and Orange's) Company—Capt. Evans wounded in calf leg; Lt. A. T. Tucker fatally; Lt. Kestetter, wounded; Post Clinan, in mouth; Wm W. Ruffler, in left shoulder; Jacob Bous, slightly; Geo. Stapleton; Lt. Thomas Houghton, hand; H. H. Specht, leg.
In Bowen's (formerly Crozer's)—Jed. John Mar; Wm K. Miller; Joseph Ruhl; Sam'l Hassinger, hopelessly wounded; but alive Wednesday; Elias H. Woodcock, other privates.
Wounded—Joseph Gintelman; Isaac Zeller, leg; Henry E. Mader, leg and arm; Wm. Stahl, arm; Strag, Hammett, leg; James Marshall; and—Brown; Henry Martin, leg; Aaron Ammon, leg; John S. Bird, through arm and arm; Capt. Dodger, right side and shoulder; Wm E. Henning.
Died (and passed thro' Harrisburg on way to West Chester)—W. Miller; John Bousby; John Baker; Jas A. Hank; Jacob Hillman; Jacob Shell; Geo W. Weiser; Jacob Boyer; Simon Mahler.
In Hospital at Harrisburg—Jed. Reedy, D. Page, Pettin, Hunt, New, Cummings, Bell and others taken prisoners and probably paroled are these—some of them very slightly wounded.
John Kaler, Roland Stoughton, and others detailed on different dates, not in action.

Most of these two Companies were prisoners, but the retreat of the enemy has doubtless ere this released them.

Latest News

Friday Morning, 11 o'c.—A despatch from New York, via Scranton, says there was a skirmish at Boonsboro', and they were preparing for battle.

Since the Rebels began their retreat from Gettysburg, Saturday last, they have been followed up by Gen. Meade on the South East, and Gen. Couch is pressing upon them from the North, while our Cavalry is harassing them on every hand. The advance of Lee's retreating forces has reached the Potomac, and are trying to cross on scows or rafts, and by swimming; it is too deep from recent rains to ford, and the pontoons and bridges are swept away. We have reports of Heintzelman on the Virginia shore, and of part of Foster's force to dispute the passage, but it is uncertain. Lee was last heard from at Hagerstown, where he was gathering in his shattered and scattered forces as best he could, and would give battle if he had any hope or advantage in so doing. His deserters and prisoners swarm all the roads and mountains. It is evidently the truest policy to pour in men to cut off this last great army, which the South can hardly equal again.

A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, recently asked leave to go to Washington to "treat" with the President of the United States. The Government declined any new form of associating with the insurgents, who are probably anxious to try by the obsequy of words what they are failing to gain by arms.

The French have entered Mexico, and the Church party have declared for a monarchy and against republicanism. This is the effect of our war, for were we at peace Napoleon would not have undertaken to erect a throne in Mexico. Rosecrans has driven Bragg & Co. out of Southern Tennessee. Only poor gallant East Tennessee is now cursed by the opponents of the Government.

Vallandigham is in Halifax, where he is honored by the Rebel sympathizers as he was by the Rebels themselves.

Saturday Morning's News.

The Railroad connections north of Richmond were cut by Dix' force as greatly to hinder reinforcements to Lee.

A larger Rebel cavalry force is invading Indiana, at Corydon, where they killed 2 of our people.

Meade and Lee are watching each other.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected Weekly
Wheat \$1.30 Eggs \$ 12
Rye 90 Tallow 10
Corn, old 80 Lard 10
Oats 55 Clover seed 4.00
Flaxseed 1.50 Wool 5.00
Dried Apples \$1.00 Potatoes 40
Firkin Butter 12 Sides & Shoulder 5
Fresh Butter 12 Ribs & Shoulder 6
Rags 4, 5, and 6 Ham 10
Country Soap 4 & 6

A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully and effectually as if they were present at their usual places of election."
There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."
"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."
Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 1, 1863. PENNSYLVANIA, 83.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing (to be annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.
In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth

GOING

2

THE SPRING ARRIVAL OF

GRUBBER GOODS

AT

N. R. ZIMMERMAN'S?

ESTATE OF Mrs. Sarah E. Davis, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of widow Sarah E. Davis, deceased, late of Lewisburg, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Union county in due form of law, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having any claims against the same may present them duly authenticated for settlement to JAMES M. BLACKWELL, Admin'r, or in care of E. MILLER, Lewisburg, Agent New York, May 6, 1863.

OFFER for sale upon the Most Favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL Designs in great variety of Iron Railings—for Cemeteries, Residences, Ac. of Cast and Wrought Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tapping, Iron Verandas, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character.

Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same will please state the kind of work needed. 3m999

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PERCENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIBER'S AGENT, No. 114 S. Third St., Philad.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that on the first day of April last (1863) I sold to Peter Beaver, J. S. Mason and Dr. Lavi Ross, all my right, title and interest in Union Furnace, situated in Union township, Union county, Penn'a, and in all real and personal property connected therewith. THOMAS BEAVER, Danville, June 2, 1863.

ESTATE OF William Thomas, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of William Thomas, late of East Buffalo Twp., Union Co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law; therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same are also requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to LEWIS EVANS, Admin'r, at Mahanoy City, Schuyl' Co., at his office and at Lewisburg, Pa., on the 21st inst. W. VANZEELE, Esq., Lewisburg.

KNOX FRUIT FARM & NURSERY.

FOR many years we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account variety, quantity and quality, our stock of Vines and Plants of

GRAPES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CUMBERLINS, &c., &c., is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our Price List, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge. Our Seed Store and Horticultural House is at No. 29 Fifth Street, where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality. (1863) J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW Standard—New Goods!

JOSEPH L. HAWN having taken the rooms under the Telegraph and Chronicle offices, refitted them, and filled in an extensive variety of Hats, Caps, Gentlemen's Clothing, &c. Also a large and splendid stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., which he will make up to order, as he still continues the Tailoring Business. He is prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care to the satisfaction of the customer. N. B. Cutting and Repairing not done to order. (Lewisburg, April 10, 1863)

SAPONIFIER,

OR

Concentrated Lye,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE public are CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS ARTICLES OF LYE for making Soap &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and Patented Lye is that made by the Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Company, their trade-mark for it being "Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye."

The great success of this article has led unprincipled parties to endeavor to imitate it in violation of the Company's Patents. All Manufacturers, Buyers or Sellers of these spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, Geo. Harding, Esq., of Philad., and Wm. Bakewell, Esq., of Pittsburg, and that all Manufacturers, Users or Sellers of Lye in violation of the rights of the Company, will be Prosecuted at once. The SAPONIFIER, or Concentrated Lye is for sale at all Druggists, Grocers, and country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term 1862, in suit of "The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, vs. The G. Case," decreed in favor of the Saponifier, Patent dated Oct. 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

41st St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

3-29241010

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN TOWN.

At JOHN SQUIRES'.

Fine qualities Ladies Gaiters at \$2.

Best quality home-made Kid and Morocco Boots at \$2.

A large assortment of Balmoral Boots and Gaiters at equally low prices.

Opposite the Bank, Lewisburg.

ICE CREAM

EVERY Evening during the season. Parties supplied on short notice.

June 1 MRS. DENORMANDE.